Amnaements, etc., Chis Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATER .- "Julius Casar." Booth FIFTH AVENUE THEATER. "Divorce." NISLO'S GAEDEN .- "The Naiad Queen." OLYMPIC THEATER.—"Humpty Dumpty " Recon ST. JAMES THEATER .- "Marriage." J. S. Mackave THIETY-FOURTH-ST. THEATER.-At 2 and at 8: Va-

UNION SQUARE THEATER,-Variety Company. WALLACK'S THEATER. - "The Yeteran." Lester

ACKNEMY OF MUSIC, Brooklyn.-At 21: Philhar-mode Released ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lecture. Dr. Lambert. Association Hall-Lecture. J. G. Holland.

COOPER INSTITUTE.-Lecture. Dr. Colton.

STRINWAY HALL .- Concert. The Jubilee Singers NEW-YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between Third

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For the accommodation of up-town residents, Mr. E. H. Brown has opened an office at No. 54 West Thirty-second-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-ave., where advertisements for THE TRIBUNE will be received up to 9 in the evening.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1872.

An attack on Queen Victoria yesterday caused intense excitement in England. Five persons were killed and 30 injured during the Thanksgiving procession in London. The Paris Rappel has resumed publication. It is again reported that M. Thiers has invited the Pope to France, == Gen. Garibaldi denies that he is connected with the Internationalists. - The Legislature of New Brunswick opened yesterday.

The debate in the Senate on the French Arms scandal was concluded, yesterday, and Mr. Sumner's resolution adopted, the preamble being tabled. a long discussion took place on the St. Croix Land Grant bill, and the measure was finally recommitted.

The Japanese Embassy have arrived in Washington. - Extensive fires have occurred in New-Orleans and Cortland Station, Miss, === An Indian fight has oc curred in San Diego County, Cal. - An important libel suit has been decided in St. Louis.

The twelfth juror was obtained for Mayor Hall's trial. In the Stokes case District-Attorney Garvin argued in favor of the legality of the Grand Jury. = The Beard of Audit allowed claims amounting to about \$150.00. Gold, 1101, 1001, 1101. Thermometer, 240.

The Red Postage Stamp Investigation is still going on at Albany, and the evidence shows that, during the palmy days of Cushman's career, the principal currency of Albany and Syracuse was issued from the United States Post-Office Department.

The preposterous claim of James M. Coleman to be paid \$30,000 as Receiver of the stolen English shares of Eric comes up again to-day in the United States Court. bad time to shear a sheep so closely fleeced as Erie has been, and Judge Barnard's "Gratz" will do wisely not to press his claim.

The action of the House of Representatives in directing one of its Committees to look into the French Arms business was so prompt, we suppose that the force of that body was thereby exhausted. Certainly, the Committee has not so far manifested anything but a languid and formal interest in the case. Possibly it is waiting for the great men of the Senate to arrive with their non-investigating commission.

We earnestly hope that the long-protracted New-Orleans struggle is not to be transferred to Washington, as reported; but the arrival thither of Collector Casey and Marshal Packard, the body and brains of the conspiracy, indicates such a move. If the President were half as prompt to remedy abuses as the admirers of General Orders claim, neither Mr. Casey nor Mr. Packard would have any official prefix to their names by this time.

The whole of yesterday was consumed in obtaining the twelfth juror for Mayor Hall's trial. We sincerely trust that the counsel on both sides will drop their quibbles now, devote themselves seriously and diligently to the matter, and, if possible, finish the case this Spring. Mayor Hall claims to want only a fair trial, but this legal fencing looks too much like resorting to the tricks of the law in order to escape its just punishment.

As might have been expected by those who followed the investigation, the Assembly report entirely exculpates Mr. Husted in the socalled "gravel frauds." The whole affair was a shameless attempt on the part of the Ryder family to defame a man who had been a competitor in business. A more transparent piece of malicious slander was never before exposed. As The N. Y. Times has permitted itself to be the conduit through which this stuff has been discharged, we hope that it will clear itself now of its slanderous connections.

The Evans case, which left an unsavory odor on the last Legislature of Pennsylvania, seems not entirely without interest again. The new light thrown upon the action of the State officials in our correspondence, to-day, will perhaps remind the law-makers of that State that there are other objects in political life than "regular indersements" and impunity in the party ranks. Charges of a grave nature are openly made against Gen. Hartranft, and if, as we understand, that gentleman thinks himself the right man for the next Governor, we apprehend the people will denur, unless it is satisfactorily shown that his hands are

Tweed's pay-rolls concealed more infamy and robbery than any man has ever charged or conceived. Until the present work of examining the public accounts by Controller are right who insist that THE TRIBUNE is not

Twocd numbered his sinecurists by the hundred. There is already proof that the repeaters whom he maintained at public expense were thousands in number and cost the city millions in pay alone. Controller Green cannot perhaps prevent all these men from getting the money they never earned by honest labor for the city; but it is known that the strict inquiry he has instituted, and the eath which he requires every applicant for pay to take, has intimidated a great number whose claims were false, and the money due (1) them will thus be saved to the treasury. We hope Mr. Green will go on with this work and see that it is thoroughly done before paying the rolls. It is absolutely necessary to the public security that these adherents of Tweed shall be rooted out with him.

Another apparent attempt has been made upon the life of Queen Victoria, a lunatic having aimed a pistol at her while she was taking an airing. This is the fourth time the Queen has escaped unharmed from the pistols of would-be assassins. John Oxford, a crazy lad, fired at her in 1840, a few months before the birth of the Princess Royal. The second attempt was made by John Francis, in 1842; Francis was condemned to be hanged, but the Queen commuted his sentence to transportation for life. Two months after this second attempt, one J. W. Bean aimed a pistol at the Queen, but it was struck down before he fired. Bean was imprisoned for 18 months; and Parliament, at that time, made whipping the legal punishment for the crime. All of these acts of violence and menace were, undoubtedly, the result of a monomania begot of long brooding over fancied personal or national wrongs. This last affair seems to have been the empty threat of a crazy man, and his weapon, a forlorn and harmless instrument, was as empty as his terrifying action. Coming so close upon the late pompous demonstration of loyalty, this mad and fantastic act will be likely to intensify popular affection for the Queen.

Erie is now devoting its sole energies to the defeat of all legislation to break up the Ring, other than that contemplated in the repeal of the Classification act. Of course, great show is made of the simulated opposition to that repeal; but it is conceded on all hands that the Classification act is doomed, and the outcry now made by the Erie Ringmasters is only to distract attention from a worse thing which may befall them-legislation finally to break up their conspiracy and give control of the stock into the hands of its owners. Yet the counsel of Jay Gould & Co. have the hardihood, when the stockholders make complaint of the management, to say, "Why do n't you go to the Courts, if "these men have done wrong ?" Mr. Southmayd answered that impudent query very forcibly, as well as pathetically, by referring to the experience of his clients in the New York Courts. It was fine sarcasm to ask Mr. Southmayd why he did not appeal to Judges Barnard and Cardozo for justice, as though that commodity were familiar to their Courts. But we entreat the legislators to remember that they have the power now to wipe out the disgrace which Erie frauds have brought upon the American name; this cannot be done by simply repealing the Classification act; the Eric Ring will be satisfied to have legislation stop there; justice will not, however. Perhaps we expect too much when we recollect that there may be more legislators than ове who have Jay Gould's and Tweed's "bor-"rowed" money in their pockets.

ORGANS AND THEIR MUSIC.

We have noticed some discussion in other journals as to the merits, or rather the stanchness, of The Tribung as a party organwhether it has been, or may confidently be expected to be, "reliable," to use a word of dubious propriety. We desire to help the negative in this controversy.

THE TRIBUNE was designed to be something quite different from a party organ, as organs go in this country. It was meant to discuss political as well as other questions of general interest with entire freedom and franknessto commend whatever its Editor should believe to be right and condemn whatever appeared to him wrong, without regard to the party affiliations of the doer. It was intended to be as independent of office-holding and of office-seeking control as The Times (London) or any of the great European journals, none of which ever subserved a party with the docility (not to say servility) often exhibited on this side of the Atlantic.

But, soon after the establishment of this journal, the country was plunged into a controversy respecting the contrasted merits of Protection and Free Trade; and the Editoran ardent, devoted Protectionist from boyhood-rushed instinctively into the thickest of the fight. It was not in his nature to do oth-

When Henry Clay was superseded by Gen. Taylor in 1848, in a Convention which laid Free Soil on the table, THE TRIBUNE did not behave like a good party organ. It told truths that the party did not relish, and did not burry itself in taking ground for Gen. Taylor. A good many people liked it less for this; but we believe they respected it more.

Again in 1852, when Gen. Scott was nominated for President on a Slavery-Compromise platform, it accepted the candidate, but emphatically spurned the platform. A good party organ would have swallowed the platform at the first gulp, and pretended to like it.

In 1854, there was a New Departure. A startling and temporarily successful effort was made to open to Slavery territory which had been solemply consecrated to Free Labor. Again THE TRIBUNE stepped to the front, and did its best in opposition to what it deemed a perfidious crime, till that issue was forever settled. Still, it did not cam the reputation of a stanch, "reliable" party organ. When the Republicans of Illinois undertook to turn Stephen A. Douglas out of the Senate in 1858, just after his magnificent and successful fight

against binding Kansas over to Slavery under the fraudulent Lecompton Constitution, THE TRIBUNE thought they were wrong, and, thinking, said so. A genuine party organ would not have thought at all, or, thinking so, would have said the opposite.

Agala in 1860, the Republican Legislature of our State passed several bills for Horse Railroads in our City, collectively known as "the "Gridiron." THE TRIBUNE Was not content with opposing those bills to the utmost: it paraded the names of those whose votes passed the lot, and exhorted its readers to best any of them who should presume to stand for reelection. Several of them were beaten in consequence, and the party machinery considerably deranged. That is not the sort of music expected from party organs. Enough for this time. It is plain that they

never was; but, if it ever has been, we are determined that it shall not be bereafter.

THE AMERICAN VIEW IN "THE TIMES." We print this morning Mr. Smalley's second letter to The London Times, in which he completes the proof of the position assumed in his former communication, that the Treaty of Washington, as ratified by the Senate, and accepted by popular opinion in the United States, was understood to contain a provision for the submission of all our claims to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva. It ought to be unnecessary for any one to make such a demonstration; but, unfortunately, at the beginning of the English outburst of surprise and alarm, the charge was openly made that our Government and people had previously concealed their interpretation of the Treaty, for the purpose of deceiving and misleading the English Commissioners and Governmez to Even Mr. Gladstone so far forgot b mself as to say in the House of Commons that the English interpretation was the only fair and logical one, thus conveying the implication that the action of the American Government in the presentation of their Case at Geneva was unfair and dishonest. For a while this easy explanation of the difference of point of view seemed to receive universal credit in England; but there are now evident indications everywhere of a decided change in what may be called the intelligent English opinion. For assisting and confirming this change of opinion, Mr. Smalley's letters will be extremely efficacious. His last letter especially, with its reports of conversations with the President and correspondence with Mr. Sumner, cannot fail to convince candid Englishmen of the true attitude of the American public in regard to the Treaty.

English papers are fond of saying, and a recent number of The Times repeats the statement, that there is a larger number of Englishmen who are well informed in regard to foreign affairs, than of Americans. They say, possibly with some justice, that in England questions of foreign policy are likely to become political questions, and so necessarily attract public interest and attention, while in America it is the custom to leave such matters more within the exclusive charge of the Senate, the habit of deliberating upon Treaties with closed doors assisting this tendency. But nothing could more plainly show the occasional disposition of English people to found their ideas of the course of legislation in foreign nations upon their personal impressions and prejudices, than the constant use which has been made in this controversy of the supposed part borne by Mr. Sumner in the conclusion of the Treaty and the preparation of the Case. The English Commissioners made a great mistake if they deceived themselves, and persuaded their Government into believing that the American people had repudiated the views and claims set forth by Mr. Sumner in that famous speech which destroyed the Johnson-Clarendon Convention, and which the English journals have always found it more convenient to misrepresent than to publish. Mr. Smalley shows with what generous lovalty Mr. Summer adopted the Treaty he was not allowed to assist in framing, finding that it embodied the most important of his own ideas, and provided for the claims upon which he had insisted. Although it is said that the Secretary of State indulged in the superfluous taunt that Mr. Samner would have defeated the Treaty if he could, it is well known to the entire Senate that if the displaced Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations had not come to the rescue of the Treaty, endangered by the inexperience of his successor, it would probably have failed. His learning, his logic, and his great weight of personal character, thrown in favor of this capital act of the Administration, carried it safely through the Senate. This fact alone would be enough to show what was the American interpreta- mittee? Having cut off the movers tion of the limits of the Arbitration. The letalso indicates the answer to the question of England and the world gain by the Treaty, and disposes of the sneers of those who see nothing but national hatred and prejudice in the utterances of this great publicist. "I "am sorry that so conspicuous a negotiation "did not end in more for international "law. • • There should have been a consecration of the great principle of immunity of private property on the ocean; also the denunciation as a pirate of any ship plundering and burning prizes at sea " without taking them into port for adjudication: also the recognition of the duty of a neutral power to exclude from its ports in time of war any armed vessel engaged in 'hostilities which does not hold a commission delivered in some port of military or naval equipment in the actual occupation of the commissioning Government. . . . With

have been content with less for my own country." The important question at issue is, therefore, not what the two contracting parties respectively meant when they framed this Convention, but what they now propose to do in relation to it. Both Governments have clearly enough indicated their reading of the text of the Treaty. The people of both nations, so far as their opinions can be ascertained, sustain the positions assumed by their respective Governments. Our Government cannot withdraw its Case. Mr. Gladstone has said that the English Government cannot henorably consent to meet our Case at Geneva. The London Times, with more tact and temper than the Prime Minister, admits the good faith and consistency of our action. but finds in this fact only a new obstacle to any settlement of the controversy. It says, "We have, in truth, only to think honestly and thoroughly over the matter to see that, if we both mean ex-'actly what we say, we cannot come to an "agreement." It quotes the message of Mr. Buchanan in 1857 upon the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, in which he refers to the contradictory constructions placed on its most important article, and says "the wisest course is to abrogate such a Treaty and to commence anew." But it would be fatal to imagine that a new Treaty could now be made even so readily as the Treaty of Washington, which required such delicate handling that it came out too fragile for use.

such safeguards for civilization, I would

The Times says: " We want to know whether it is true that, after a certain Postmaster detected one of his responsible subordi nates committing a State Prison offense, by depositing several hundred thousand dollars with a broker instead of in the Sub-Treasury, he still continued this suberdinate in his position for a year or more, until he was compelled to remove him because it was discovered that he had stolen a hundred thousand or more; and whether Horace Greeley was one of the bondsmen of the Postmaster; and whether he has not only failed to pay up the deficiency, but has intervened to secure the retention of the Post-master in office."

Answer .- 1. Mr. Greeley certainly does not

Green began, people only suspected that a "reliable" party organ. We presume it know nor believe that any Postmaster ever did what The Times here charges; but, if any one ever did, Mr. G. insists that he should be removed without delay. 2. Mr. Greeley has not "intervened" to secure the retention of any Postmaster whatever. 3. Mr. Greeley is among the bondsmen of one Postmaster, and holds himself and associates able and willing to pay any "deficiency" of that Postmaster, whenever legally advised that such "deficiency" exists and required to make it good. -Anything further wanted?

HOW NOT TO INVESTIGATE. In the course of one of his political speeches on the French arms scandal, Senator Morton made an interesting statement on the subject of Senatorial investigations to which at the time we invited our readers' attention. He told us that when the resolution of inquiry into the New-York Custom-house abuses was introduced, he and the honorable gentlemen who act with him opposed a reference to the Committee first proposed, for the singular reason that a majority of the members of that Committee were opposed to the renomination of President Grant-or, as Mr. Morton expressed it, were hostile to the Administration. In other words, Mr. Morton believed that when questions of fraud and mismanagement were to be investigated, fidelity to the party required that the Administration majority should commit the inquiry to friends who could be trusted to find out nothing inconvenient. THE TRIBUNE last December charged the Administration leaders with acting upon just this principle in this very case, and John Thomas swore at us for it with all the power of his lungs and the elegance of his vocabulary. Now Mr. Morton makes an open avowal of the same thing, and does not even appreciate the position in which it places him. Why does not John Thomas swear at him, too? Every day proof accumulates that the pol-

icy of stifling investigation was deliberately adopted by the President's shortsighted advisers. Some of them certainly endeavored to prevent the inquiry into the sale of arms; we will not say the majority were of this mind, because, though we believe them to be so, we have yet no positive evidence of it. But if the inquiry must go on, the Senators who have been seventeen days trying to talk it to death are clearly determined that it shall not go far. Mr. Conkling, always the leader in brutality and insolence, introduced an amendment directing the Committee to inquire also into the conduct of Messrs. Sumner and Schurz with a view to their prosecution under the law of 1799. Its apparent purpose was to vex and punish the Senators who had been most active in setting this investigation on foot. But a purpose not less serious was to prevent either Sumner or Schurz from serving on the Committee of which, by parliamentary usage, one of them at least must otherwise have been a member. And when the attention of the Senators was called to the glaring impropriety of such a trick, they refused to reconsider the amendment, only five Republicans voting for decency and common sense. This must be interpreted as a declaration to the world that there shall be no punishment of fraud inside of the Republican lines if the gentlemen who have constituted themselves the keepers of the Executive conscience can by direct vote or indirect device prevent it. Shame upon the men who can stoop from the high dignity of Senators of the United States to chicanery only worthy of a Tombs lawyer! They are defending the Military Ring with the tactics of the Court of Special Sessions.

Possibly the action of the House had something to do with forcing the Senate into appearing to do, at last, what it should have done long ago. It passed the resolution to appoint a Committee of Investigation, first tabling Mr. Sumner's argumentative preamble. And now will it give the inquiry a fair comof the resolution by a sharp parter from Mr. Sumner, quoted by Mr. Smalley, liamentary trick, Senators ask us to be satisfied with the unwilling concession of just those who ask what America concedes and such a Committee as they choose to pack. The farce of the General Order inquiry is to be played over again, probably; and, as evidence may not be forced on the reluctant Senators, as in that case, the thick-and-thin Administration men will only show how easy

USURY AND LAW.

Men who need money very much will-as we all know-make great sacrifices to obtain it. Very often, men borrow at high rates to gratify luxurious tastes or indulge in fashionable dissipation, when they might better do without; but the State cannot help that. The greater number will do as they please,

it is not to investigate.

even though what they please to do is wrong. We could abide a modification of our Usury law-not its destruction. When a foolish boy comes of age, and borrows at ten per cent. per month-on the strength of the estate which will soon come into his hands-borrows that he may gratify his appetite for dancing, and drinking, and dicing-nobody hinders his paying the ten per cent. if he will, and we might even consent to lend the machinery of the law to coerce his payment of the principal and legal interest, but not the ten per cent. a month-no, never! Mr. Alvord! you must modify your bill, or compel us to fight

THE DAIMIOS' DAUGHTERS.

The London Saturday Review noticing with ill-concealed acerbity the fact that "half a "dozen Japanese ladies of high birth have "been sent to America to be educated," expresses the hope that the Daimios may not find their daughters on their return converted into Saratoga belles. The Review doubtless draws its ideas of the Saratoga belle from the efforts of recent English novelists, who depict her as devouring hominy, pumpkin pie, and buttermilk for breakfast, and playfully addressing her intimate friends as "you ass!" But after all, it is worth while to look at the question from The Review's point of view. Whether the six young women whom Minister De Long has in charge are Daimios' daughters or not matters very little to us, but it is a question of some importance what our schools will be apt to make of them as specimens of our civilization or Christianity, and it matters much more what these schools will be apt to make of our own young women, whose fathers are by no means Daimios, and (whose sons will be-what their mothers make them. Wherever the Japanese girls may be placed, the influence of the teaching will be deadened by the utterly alien life they have lived; they carry with them the civilized barbarism of a thousand years to fend off the Yankee teacher. But our girls are taken from their mother's side almost in babyhood and plunged into the school atmosphere; a public one, if they belong to the poorer classes, large private Institutions or Colleges if their parents can afford it.

In one sense the public schools are the sal- way to his own place. He is not now in office from dails his spirit.

say against their system or thoroughness of instruction, but we do strongly question the quality of the moral atmosphere produced by the herding together of crowds of children of either sex or both sexes. The teachers in these schools, usually underpaid and overworked, fulfill a large duty when they urge the brains of their pupils to their best development; their oversight of morals or manners is necessarily of the slightest. Year after year, for example, the graduating class in the High School in this and other cities (girls whose very position there shows their want of affluent means, and the hard drudgery they have gone through to fit themselves to earn their own living) appear dressed as brides, in robes whose cost would exceed their first year's salary as teacher. A trivial matter, but as an established custom, it proves how utterly untaught these children have been in the rules of good taste and good sense; which, after all, serve a woman more than any axiom of Legendre or Locke. Large private schools adopt generally one of two methods: the teaching is purely surface work, fitting the young lady with accomplishments, hints of knowledges, and graceful manners wherewith to play her part in society, in which class the Roman convents stand foremost; or she is treated precisely as though she were a boy, as in Vassar and the best of Female Colleges. Not only is the curriculum thorough and extensive, but her ambition is perpetually goaded and chafed into feverish exertion. We were present at a commencement of one of these colleges lately, where the graduating class spoke of women as having the eyes of the world upon them. "Their education was armor ' to fit them for battles in defense of humanity," etc. They were in fact so many Donnas Quixote, armed and mounted, longing for a foe on whom to shiver a lance: the only one fortunate enough to have found it was a girl of seventeen going out as missionary to Zanzibar. Now in all probability not one of the others would lead a public life; their education would fit them only for the society of a country town; the foes they must fight would be incompetent biddies, an irritable husband, or their own original sins reproduced in their children. To fight these battles and win them, requires no ambition but the patience, the tenderness, the modesty, the delicacy of touch in soul and body which make woman, weman -little of which is given to her in school.

vation of the country: we have not a word to

In short, we believe that the more cultured our women become, the more they will perceive the propriety of giving to their daughters a pure home training; the more they will appreciate the weight and value of that old-fashioned bound of reserve and isolation set about a young girl, which it is the rule now to laugh at. The French girl, says a recent writer, is reared in the very innocence of childhood; until she is married, she is rarely out of the sight of her mother; the influence of the mother over her thus becomes incalculable, it is almost magnetic. Would a girl thus reared by an educated American mother, be fitted for as high a work in life as if she had been taught to look upon herself as an inevitable heroine, or grown brazen through the ordeal of public commencements and staring, applaud-

Legislators at Albany reply to all inquiries as to why Tweed and Fields, already proved guilty of bribery and corruption, are not expelled, by saying that their cases are in the courts. Does it never occur to these gentlemen, thus indifferent to the character of their Houses, that these cases are likely to remain in the courts so long as the Ring Judges preside there? Or have they forgotten that clause of the Constitution, making each House the judge of the qualifications of its own members? Do they propose to shuffle off that duty, in the case of the Ring thieves, upon the Ring Judges 7

The Evening Post thinks the late vote of the House on Pig Iron insignificant, because im-thence, Mr. McPherson, only delaying too long, in the rustful generosity of his heart, has been comdictate to or overrule its Committee of Ways and Means, now engaged in revising the Tariff. Yet when a Protectionist moved a repeal of the duties on Tea and Coffee, the House passed his bill instanter, by a vote of three to one. So, you see, that explanation won't do.

The reform of the Civil Service is one of the achievements of the present Administration to which the spokesmen of the President in Congress refer with the most comfortable complacency. But it seems to us that it is not getting along very fast. At the opening of the session in December, Gen. Grant referred to it in his message, as a measure to be carried out as soon as the commissioners then engaged in its elaboration submitted their report and recommendations. These papers were sent to the Senate on the 19th of December, and a few days later it was ordered that the new rules should go into operation on the 1st of January, the Civil Service Commissioners being appointed an Advisory Board to arrange the necessary details. Here, it seems to us, the reform has come to a full stop. One of its most impor tant points was that it would do away with appointments and removals for political reasons. But on the 17th of January Mr. R. H. McClellan, Deputy Collector of Troy, N. Y., was served with a notice, in the old familiar form, that his services were no longer required; and on his representing that the new Civil Service rules applied to just such cases as this, he received a letter from Secretary Boutwell, dated Jan. 24, and saving, "The President of the United States has suspended the rules and regulations of the Civil Service." Since then we get no syllable on the subject. Now it would be interesting to know whether the suspension is to be permanent, or only to last until after the election.

A gentleman now in London gives, in a letter to a Boston friend, an account of a conversation, on the relations of England and the United States, which he held with Chief-Justice Cockburn, and an extract from this letter is published in The Daily Advertiser. The learned Judge "trusts that reason and common sense will prevail," as neither nation can possibly gain anything by a war." We have, it seems, "the exceptional opportunity of not only obtaining a large allowance covering every possible direct injury done by the Alabama and her consorts, but have also the chance, by the wise use of our ad vantageous position in this controversy," of gaining character and enormous wealth by fifty years at least of undisturbed peace." It is curious to notice how prone even the best-hearted and most sensible Englishmen are to confine themselves to merely a financial view of this unfortunate quarrel. It seems to be taken by them for granted that in such mat ters the national honor and position are to go for nothing. If we can only make money enough now, it would be folly to bestow a thought upon new precedents and future contingencies. "You had better be peaceful," says Mr. Bull, "for peace will be the most profitable, even though you sacrifice a considerable sum in averting war." Chief-Justice's pardon, but is not this rather a trucking and dickering way of discussing the dif-ference f We Americans are fond of money; every-body knows that; but it is not the only thing we are nice about. About Mr. Edward Underhill. We have said from

the outset to all and singular his accusers,-prove your charges against him, and let him go straight-

which he could be driven, like Mestra. Terwiffer which he could be griven, like means. Terwilling and Cushman, and we see therefore no means of reaching him, till the question of compelling resitation and enforcing penaltics comes up. But we shall be glad to have his accusers units with us to force other smallers. from every Clerk or other employé restitution of every penny unlawfully taken, and from every public printer of every dollar above a fair charge.

Meantime we have to say of Mr. Underhil that he has not yet had the chance accorded Mosers. Texhe has not yet mad the training before an investigation committee, making his defense, cross-examining witnesses, and proffering explanations. Before final condemnation he should be heard. But the uniter peached evidence of Mr. Parsons clearly implicates him in transactions of precisely the same character, if not of equal magnitude, with those which have if not of equal magnitudes into private life; and on that showing, uncontradicted, he deserves, and, so far as we can enforce it, will receive precisely the same fate.

Pioneer life now is a different thing from that of the books. Instead of the settler's lonely log cabin in the midst of the forest we have the clusterias pine shanties of a town company, with newspaper from the start, and railroad early; and where the pioneer of 1800 would have been aiming his rifle, he of 1873 adjusts his camera! Here come already from the "Colorado Springs Company" a serios of Rocky Mountain Views for the stereoscope, which not even poor photography can make common-place, and on the back of nearly every one we read that it is "near the famous Colorado Springs," or "above the great Boiling Spring," or "in the Garden of the Gods, near the famous Springs," or "the Beautiful Gate, three miles from the Springs." And, to interpret it all, we have a view of a dozen wooden house, some of them not a little pretentions, with a spans row of men, with newspapers under their arms, disposed in front. This, we are told, is "the town site of Colorado Springs, October, 1871, two months after settlement." We think Colorado Springs will grow.

There is a ball in Boston called Hospitaler Hall. in which, every Sunday, men and women meet for the purpose of discussing the more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy, Last Lord's Day they exercised themselves upon the subject of "Free Love," and the notions of Mrs. Victoria Woodhull; and, somewhat to our astonishment, most of the speakers, men and women, argued with their whole might against the Woodbull theories. Mrs. Gibson deplored "the sensual motives which were influencing so many." So did one WQson, and so did one Haskell, and so did one Stone who said: "When a man loves a woman he never can dislove her"-the sound orthodox doctrina of the poets and the novelists, however barbarously expressed by Stone. Then came a good deal of miscellaneous expression from various persons, and apparently something approximating to a riot. The more modest women went out, and the argumentative or disputatious women became wonderfully voluble.

Does everybody realize the pallid, doughy, and generally uninteresting complexion to which the Woman-Suffrage Cause has come ! The Revolution has subsided without one coy murmur into the embrace of-good heavens !- a religious weekly. From Boston comes the rumor that The Woman's Journel is in a bad way-sadly out-at-elbows, in fact, and growing pinched on a starveling diet of subscription. There's a vague whisper floating about to the effect that some frantic souls are endeavoring to start a new paper advocating The Cause. They are only waiting for somebody to subscribe ten thousand dollars. The moon will probably fall about the time that plum does. The leaders keep up their silly little struggles for precedence, but nobody pays any attention-it is too old and threadbare a story, Their offense is always rank, and that quarrel will never be stopped until they are like the members of Captain Artemus Ward's valiant militia company -all brigadier-generals.

Washington on-lookers tell a carious story about the late Red Postage Stamp Cushman. He went on, it seems, backed by his townsmen and personal supporters, Senator Roscoe Conkling and Representative Ellis H. Roberts, and by an unusual array of influence, secured through them, to take the place of Reading Clerk. It soon became evithat his real purpose was to go into training for the Clerkship of the House itself, and, at the first election, oust Mr. McPherson, Presently members complained that he was unfit for Reading Clerk, and he was retired to one less conspicuous desk after another. At none was he found precisely in the right place, till at last he was stranded as an Assistant to the Printing Clerk. And pelled to oust him. It was a little transposition of parts, from the original Utica cast,-that was all.

Department officers are forbidden by law to frank anything which is not on "Official Business," and are even required to indorse over their own signatures a certificate to that effect. The frank of Congressman is not equally limited. John Thomas's statement that Carl Schurz's last speech was already going forward under frank of Congressmen, to affect the New-Hampshire election, having been shown to be an invention, it is perhaps worth while to point out that the circulation of speeches by Congresamen under their franks, has never been criticised by THE TRIBUNA What we have condemned was the lie and the theff of the Chief Clerk of the Secretary of the Interior in sending out cords of an old copy of a New-York newspaper under his frank, marked "Official Bretness." Will Secretary Delano say whether he comsiders that honest?

We exhort witnesses who have testified, or may be called, in any of the Government investigations. to give no heed to the infamous attempt to terrify them from the exposures they might make, by the threat to prosecute those who revealed the bribers of Custom-house officials. We acquit the President of any probable intention to order or sanction this monstrosity. It is, doubtless, a small trick of some of the disreputable people who constantly surround and try to use him. They probably thought to deter timid witnesses yet to be summoned, and were too ignorant to know that statute law explicitly pretects all who may make such revelations. It is a mere bit of impotent malice. But it takes the Pres ident a longer time than we could wish to modify

Fuller information leads us to concur with these of our critics who have pronounced THE TRIBUNE censures on Judge Barnard, for his course in a recent contempt case, unjust. We now believe they were; and make haste to say that, without raising technical questions of the Judge's right to increase a penalty, after having once fixed it, we think him warranted in taking steps to preserve his insulted dignity. We should be glad indeed to see him proserve it from his own attacks. Scarcely a week passes that Judge Barnard's personal conduct on the Bench does not disgrace it. Let us give him credit when he does happen to show a spacraodic respect for the high office he is still permitted to hold.

For the encouragement of the gentlemen who are about to start the new newspaper in Boston, it may be mentioned that The Louisville Daily Ledger has just given up the ghost, after sinking from \$30,000 to \$40,000 in one year. If this money has been wisely and judiciously and economically expended, The Ledger ought to be able to go on, for it should have established a credit, even if its money has given out. The presumption is that such a newspaper was not wanted in Kentucky; but it might have made itself wanted for all that. The true secret of snoces in journalism, is to print a sheet which the greatest number must read for their own greatest good.

Everybody wonders why the Senate clown broke down. There were the gay crowds of onlookers, the arena, the Ring-master ;-and surely the cracking of the whip had been recent enough. Ah! but some times the whip strikes the clown too keenly, and

WHEON & CREEK